

CHARLES COLERIDGE MACKARNESS
1850-1918



From web page ‘Vicars of the Parish Church of St Mary, Aylesbury’

Rev. Charles Coleridge Mackarness The eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Educated at Winchester College. Graduated Exeter College, Oxford B.A.1873, and M.A. 1876, ordained deacon 1874, and priest 1875. From 1874 to 1879 he was assistant curate at St. Mary's, Reading. In 1876 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. from 1879 to 1881 he was chaplain, censor, and lecturer in Exegesis of Greek Testament at King's College, London, and from 1880 to 1882 was lecturer in Liturgical and Pastoral Theology at the same college. In 1875 he was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, and as Vicar of Aylesbury in 1882.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(copied on 4 January 2022):

Charles Coleridge Mackarness (22 July 1850 – 1 March 1918)^[1] was the [Archdeacon of the East Riding](#) between 1898 and 1916. In his youth, he had been a keen amateur sportsman and played twice in the [FA Cup Final](#) for [Oxford University](#), being on the victorious side in [1874](#) and runner-up in [the previous year](#).

Early life and family

Mackarness was born at [Tardebigge](#) in Worcestershire, the eldest son of [John Mackarness](#) and his wife, Alethea Buchanan Mackarness, née Coleridge (1827–1909). At the time of Charles's birth, his father was vicar at Tardebigge and then, from 1855, rector at [Honiton](#) in Devon, before being appointed [Bishop of Oxford](#) in 1870, a post he held until shortly before his death.^[2] His mother was the youngest daughter of [John Taylor Coleridge](#), a judge, who was the nephew of the poet [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#).^[2] He was baptised at St Bartholomew's Church, Tardebigge on 11 August 1850.^[3]

His siblings included [Frederick](#) (1854–1920), a Liberal politician and Member of Parliament for [Newbury](#)^[4] and his sister, Eleanor (1855–1936), who married Randal Parsons (1848–1936), the son of [William Parsons, 3rd Earl of Rosse](#)^[5] and his wife [Mary](#), both of whom were prominent astronomers.^[6] Another sister, Mary (1851–1940), married [Bernard Coleridge, 2nd Baron Coleridge](#), a judge who became MP for [Sheffield Attercliffe](#).^[7]

Education

Mackarness was educated at [Winchester College](#), representing the school at cricket in 1868.^[8]

He [matriculated](#) and went up to [Exeter College, Oxford](#) in 1869, graduating with a [BA](#) 2nd class (Final Classical School) in 1873,^[1] and an [MA](#) in 1876.^[9]

In 1901, he became a fellow of [Denstone College](#).^[9] He obtained his [Bachelor of Divinity](#) (BD) and [Doctor of Divinity](#) (DD) degrees in 1914.^[1]

Cricket career

Having played cricket for Winchester College in 1868, he made single appearances for the Gentlemen of Devon and for [Devon](#) in 1869.^[8] While at Oxford, he made appearances for various teams,^[8] including a trial for the university team in May 1873,^[10] becoming captain of the Exeter College XI in 1873.^[1]

Football career

Mackarness was a founder member of the [Oxford University Association Football Club](#) on 9 November 1871.^[9] Mackarness played for the university side during its early years, generally playing as a [full back](#). Described as having "a brilliant kick, never misses his kick", he was "a back who knows but few superiors".^[9]

Oxford University did not enter the [inaugural FA Cup tournament](#) in which the first matches were played two days after the Oxford University AFC was founded.^[11] [The following year](#), the club entered at the first round stage, defeating [Crystal Palace](#) 3–2 on 26 October 1872, and winning their next three matches to reach the semi-final, where they were drawn against the leading Scottish club, [Queen's Park](#). Queen's, however, were unable to raise the funds to travel to London and withdrew from the competition, giving Oxford a bye into the final.^[12]



Oxford University's F.A. Cup winning side of 1874 (Mackarness sitting in back row, third from left).

In [the final](#), played at [Lillie Bridge](#) on 29 March 1873, the university met the defending champions, [Wanderers](#) who, under the original rules of the competition, were exempt from the earlier rounds.^[13] Mackarness played as the solitary full-back for the university, who dominated much of the match, but conceded a goal after 27 minutes, when the Wanderers captain [Arthur Kinnaird](#) outpaced the university's backs and kicked the ball between the goalposts.^[14] In a desperate attempt to secure an equalising goal, Oxford took the unusual step of dispensing with the use of a goalkeeper and moved [Andrew Leach](#) upfield to play as a [forward](#).^[13] This plan back-fired at around the 80-minute mark, however, when [Charles Wollaston](#) broke through and scored a second goal for the Wanderers, who thereby retained the trophy.^{[15][16]}

In [the following year](#), Oxford University again entered the tournament at the First Round stage where they defeated [Upton Park](#) 4–0, going on to defeat [Barnes](#), Wanderers and [Clapham Rovers](#) to reach the final, where they met the [Royal Engineers](#).^[17] [The final](#) was played at [Kennington Oval](#) on 10 March 1874, in front of a crowd of 2,000.

Mackarness again played as the university's sole full-back. Ten minutes into the match, Oxford gained a [corner](#); as the corner was taken, a melee developed in front of the Engineers' goal, and the ball fell to Mackarness, who shot it over the crowd of players and past goalkeeper [William Merriman](#).^[14] Ten minutes later, the university doubled their lead with a goal from [Frederick Patton](#), after some skilful [dribbling](#) by captain [Cuthbert Ottaway](#) and [Robert Vidal](#).^[14] Despite some late attacks on goal from the Sappers, Oxford hung on to win 2–0 and thus secured the cup for the first and only time.^{[18][19]}

Clerical career

Mackarness was [ordained](#) as a [deacon](#) in 1874 and as a priest the following year. He was the Assistant [Curate](#) of [St Mary's, Reading](#) from 1874 to 1879,^[1] and also a chaplain to [his father](#), the [Bishop of Oxford](#), from 1875 to 1878.^[9]

He was the [Chaplain](#),^[20] Censor and Theological Lecturer at [King's College, London](#) between 1879 and 1882, before becoming [vicar](#) at [Aylesbury](#) in 1882,^[21] where he was responsible for [St Mary's](#) and [St John's](#) churches.^[22] From 1887, he combined this role with that of [rural dean](#) at Aylesbury until January 1889, when he became vicar of [St Martin's, Scarborough](#).^{[1][23]} His sister, Julia, had been superintendent of [St Martin's Lodge](#) (a home for ladies) in Scarborough since 1882.^[24]

Although Mackarness was a dedicated [Tractarian](#), at [St Martin's](#) his ministry was based on the [Book of Common Prayer](#). At [St Martin's](#), Mackarness established the use of a form of moderate Catholicism known as "[Prayer-Book Catholicism](#)", considered suitable for a church catering to a seasonal holiday congregation.^[24] His period at [St Martin's](#) brought financial stability to the parish, while he was known for his kindness and humour, especially towards children.^[24]

During the [First World War](#) on 16 December 1914, [St Martin's-on-the-Hill](#) was one of many buildings in [Scarborough](#) which were damaged during the [German bombardment of the town](#).^[25] The raid took place just as the 8.00 a.m. communion service was commencing. Despite the noise and damage, Mackarness continued with the service,^{[26][27]} before returning to the vicarage, where he found that shrapnel had entered through the window of his study and damaged the bookshelf behind his desk.^[28] Later that day, the wedding of [Richard Horsley](#) and [Winnifred Duphoit](#) continued as planned.^[29] Charles Mackarness's "[sangfroid](#)" remains a "staple" of tours of [St Martin's](#) church in the 21st century.^[26]

Mackarness was appointed [Prebendary \(Canon\)](#) of [York](#) in 1896^[9] and [Archdeacon of the East Riding](#) in 1898,^[1] combining this with the care of his parish until his retirement.^[24] He was also an Examining Chaplain to the [Archbishop of York](#).^[1]